

## TERMS.—The "Far West" published WEEKLY,

At Two Dollars payable in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents within six months, or three dollars at the end of the year.  
No subscription received for less than a year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. Advertisements must be marked on the margin how often they are to be inserted, or they will be continued and charged accordingly.

THE cash must be paid in advance for advertising. Advertisements may be left with our agents in the several counties.

\*Letters to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The following letter was forwarded by Gen. Ashly to a gentleman of this place for publication.

U. S. A. PAY OFFICE.

St. Louis (Mo.) Aug. 5, 1836.

Hon. Wm. H. Ashly,

Dear Sir:—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your note under date 4th instant.

In reply to your enquiry, "when payment to the three companies, (Missouri Militia,) viz. Long's, Wallis' and Crawford's, will be made." I have the pleasure to state, so soon as Major Steward, (who is now absent,) returns, I will inform him of your suggestions, and have no doubt they will be thankfully received and complied with,—as far as I am concerned. I perfectly agree with you, the most convenient point to make these payments, are Richmond in Ray, and Liberty in Clay counties. In all probability Major Steward will leave this for the above places on or about the last of the present month. I would recommend that the Capt's of the above named companies be informed accordingly.

With great respect and esteem,

I am dear sir, your most

Obedient servant,

A. F. MASSIAS P. M. U. S. A.

## FOR THE FAR WEST.

MR. BURNET:—Amongst the most singular objections urged against a State Bank is one, by a citizen of Liberty, not far from your office, that "nothing but gold and silver will hereafter be received in the Land-office, and therefore it is useless to have a Bank." Now every man of common sense must know that the "late order of the Secretary of the Treasury" instructing the Receivers not to take any thing but gold and silver, after a certain date, is not the law of the land, and will only continue for a short time, and ought further to know that if it was the law, the necessity for good specie paying Bank becomes stronger than ever. For it is the extreme of folly to suppose that whilst all other states have Banks, Missouri will have nothing but gold and silver for a circulating medium.

The fact is (and every person knows it) there is not enough of the "precious metal" in the United States (beyond what the Banks are compelled to keep in their vaults) to supply the single state of Missouri.

The most common intellect will, at once perceive, that if nothing but Gold and Silver is hereafter to be received in payment for land, it will be much easier to go to a Bank of our own in St. Louis, or where ever it may be located and draw the Silver or Gold than to go to Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, or to other states whose paper they may hold. These trips, in search of "Gold and Silver" our farmers will be compelled to take, or else go to a Broker at St. Louis, and get their paper "shaved" 5, 10, or 20 per cent. But in nine cases out of ten, those who hold notes of our Banks (if we are so fortunate as to get them) could procure the specie of the Merchants, and Speculators, who would prefer it to silver, because it is more easily transferred. The hidden resources of Missouri, can never be brought out without Banks, and they are such, that with the assistance of Banking facilities will make her amongst the most prosperous states in the Union. She is now crippled, and will get worse without Banks. Let the People look well into this matter, compare the prosperity of Illinois and Indiana, (both inferior in point of soil, and health to Missouri,) and decide accordingly.

CITIZEN.

## FOR THE FAR WEST.

Of all the woes that can befall a family none, none, can be compared with intemperance. To see the head of a family of innocent children, and a fond and doting wife, constantly indulging in spiritous liquors, and occasionally becoming so much intoxicated as to be better fitted for a mad house, than his own, is enough to arouse every feeling of hostility against the deadly poison that causes it.

Is it not strange, unaccountable, beyond every thing else that men of good sense, good breeding, possessing the knowledge of business, having the confidence and good will of all, should indulge in the use of spirits to such an extent as to cause their families to mourn, and their friends and acquaintances to exclaim "what a pity" that such useful men will thus throw themselves away. Is it possible:—I have asked myself, when seeing those whom I esteem and respect, so much intoxicated as to be unfit for business, and for the indulgence of social conversation, that they will continue in such a practice. I have thought, surely they could see, and feel too, that they were "too far gone" to hide it from their friends, and would certainly be more cautious in future. But I have seen the same persons still indulging until I have concluded that they do so for the mere love of the liquor. To such I would say for the sake of your families desist. For the sake of your friends who wish you well, and sympathize for you, and talk about the dreadful situation into which you are plunging yourself and family, desist. Throw away the bitter cup, and resolve, and act up to it like a man, that your will desist. That you will give joy to your family & friends though it cost you the loss of a dram, and the pleasure of being insensible to every thing around you while the steam is up.

FRELINGHUYSEN.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ray county Missouri, in the court house at Richmond on Saturday the 23 July 1836. James Holman, was called to the chair and Amos Rees, appointed Secretary, when the meeting being organized, the Chair in a few very appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the Mormon relations with the citizens of Ray county, and to have an expression of the sense and feeling of the people relative to the emigrating Mormons and their location and settlement in Ray county. He denied all intention or inclination to go to violence unless in the last extremity, on the part of the originators of the meeting, but to meet the event of crowds of Mormons and vagabonds settling here and filling up the county, which he deprecated.

Mr. C. R. Morehead also addressed the meeting to the same effect.

After which a communication was handed to the secretary from the committee appointed on the part of the citizens of Clay county to confer with the Mormons &c. and a motion of Thomas C. Burch Esq. was read by the Secretary, the contents of which were that the Mormons had in conjunction with a delegation from the citizens of Clay county gone in search of a location for their people and had fixed on the county North of Ray county from the waters of Shoal creek North to the boundary line of the state, and that the persons who resided in that district of country had no objection to their settlement among them and requesting that the citizens of Ray would throw no obstacle in the way of their settlement there.

John Carroll who was there on the part of the Mormons was then called on by several of the citizens to explain to the people the object and intention of the Mormons in making that location, which he did, and briefly mentioned it to be for the purpose of procuring a resting place from persecution and to procure a home, and that they had no intention of breaking, but of supporting the laws, and pledged himself that they would do so and requested that there might be an expression of the popular mind on the subject of their location there as early as possible.

Whereupon Wiley C. Williams, Esq. moved that a vote be taken now, that the people of Ray county have no objection to the Mormons settling any where out of the limits of Ray county if the people among whom they settle do not object either there or elsewhere. And after a few remarks by several gentlemen in favour of and in opposition to it, it was decided unanimously that there

was no objection on the part of the citizens of Ray, so far as they were concerned, to the settlement of the Mormons anywhere out of the limits of Ray county, either at that point or any other—if the people among whom they settle did not object.

On motion of Charles R. Morehead, Esq. it was resolved that this meeting adjourn until Wednesday the 3rd day of August, and that a committee of nine be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, and report the same to the next meeting and that the chair proceed to name the committee.

Whereupon the chair named the following: Charles R. Morehead, Joseph D. Ewing, Orval H. Searcy, Jacob Gudgel, Wiley C. Williams, Thomas C. Burch, David Thompson and Thomas Allen, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday the 3rd day of August next.

WEDNESDAY, 3 August 1836.

The meeting met pursuant to adjournment.

Whereupon the committee by their chairman Charles C. Morehead Esq. reported the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

The committee appointed on the part of a meeting of the citizens of Ray county assembled in Richmond on the 23d day of July 1836, to confer with the Mormons relative to a proposition made to said meeting on the part of the Mormons to emigrate to a certain territory North of Ray county proper on the waters of Shoal Creek and Grand River, and for other purposes, report that they met a committee of two on the part of the Mormons and received from them a written statement or report which is herewith exhibited, your committee are informed by the report of the committee on the part of the Mormons that, "In consequence of the excitement and feelings of the people of Clay county to that effect, the Mormons have come to the conclusion, and it is now their intention to settle in the Territory North of Ray county and that they desire the consent of the people of Ray so to do; that in the event of their petitioning for a county on Shoal Creek, (which they will do as soon as practicable) they are willing that the settlement on Crooked River, say six or eight miles north of the Ray line shall be attached to Ray county, if they desire it, and that they will abstain from making any settlement in the above stated territory of Crooked river until the matter is decided."

Your committee concur in the opinion of the Mormons and of the people of Clay that the excitement of feeling in Ray is such that the Mormons cannot reasonably be expected to remain among us in peace. Your committee have reasons to believe that a very large majority of their fellow citizens living north of this county, proper, are decidedly opposed to the settlement of the Mormons in the country designated by the Clay county committee, and under these considerations they cannot concur with the committee of Clay county in advising the Mormons to remove to that territory.

Therefore Resolved,

1. That we the citizens of Ray county being its first settlers, and having incurred great expense, and endured much labour and toil in acquiring and opening farms do protest against the settlement amongst us of a community whose residence in our midst we believe will retard the prosperity of the county, check future emigration of any other class except the Mormons and disturb the peace of our community.

2. Resolved, That we view with regret and concern the rapid emigration of the Mormons amongst us, and that we will rest satisfied with nothing short of the removal of this people out of the county as soon as practicable.

3. Resolved, That such of the Mormons as own land in this county be permitted to remain a reasonable time to sell their possessions without sacrifice.—That those of them who have growing crops be permitted to remain until they can gather and dispose of them &c. and that the emigration of their people immediately cease.

4. Resolved, That it is expected of those Mormons who have lately emigrated to this country and have nothing to detain them here, that they will leave the county immediately.

5. Resolved, That a committee of three in each township in Ray county be appointed by this meeting to be called a committee of vigilance, whose duty it shall be to notice whether the forego-

ing resolutions be carried into effect, and if any three of the committee concur in believing it necessary, to call a meeting of the citizens of the county for further consideration of the matter agitated by this meeting and that they inform the Mormons of the proceedings of this meeting.

6. Resolved, That the emigrating Mormons cannot, must not, nor shall not settle in Ray county, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

7. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary and published in the Far West.

Which preamble and resolutions were adopted almost unanimously—there being but five dissenting votes, in a crowded house.

The following gentlemen were then appointed the committee of vigilance under the 5th resolution to wit:

For Richmond Township: Thomas Allen, Wiley C. Williams, & Orval H. Searcy.

Crooked River: Joseph Ewing, Samuel Snowden, and Anthony McCushtian.

Fishing River: W. R. Blythe, Thos. Hamilton, & John Dosier.

Marian Township: James McCushtian, John Timmerman and Goodwin Creason.

Shoal Creek: John Keeny, Wallis McAfee, & Francis McGuire.

Grand River: Robert P. Peniston, Thomas Edwards and William Bowman.

The business of the meeting being done, it was, on motion adjourned without day.

JAMES HOLMAN,

Chairman.

AMOS REES,

Secretary.

From the Globe.

## JUDGE WHITE THROWN ASIDE.

It seems from the paragraph which we take from the Richmond Whig of Tuesday, the 21st inst. that Judge White has let down, as his jockies would term it. His two heats in Virginia, under spur and whip, have proved too hard for him. The Richmond Whig, while declaring that it greatly prefers him to Harrison, gives him up, under the pretext, that it is necessary to go for Harrison to avoid bringing the election to the House. The White Whig thus takes its stand.

"For ourselves, we have ever deprecated the election going into the House, not by any means as the greatest of evils, but as opening the door for corrupting intrigue, and as leading to dangerous excitements.—With these sentiments we shall labor with all our force to impress upon the whigs of Virginia the patriotic policy, if they carry their electoral ticket (and all know the probability of their doing so) OF VOTING FOR GENERAL HARRISON, if the 23 votes of this commonwealth can avail to elect him. Every whig, we are sure, will give his assent to the measure, which would avoid the evil of an election by the House, and at the same time defeat the open and scandalous attempt of Gen. Jackson to dictate his successor. Individually we prefer Judge White, as identified with the South in all things, as a wise and upright patriot, and as the man who best knows the happy crew who have fastened on the vitals of the Government, and would most thoroughly purge it of their presence; but we have perfect confidence in the intentions, honesty, and moderation of Gen. Harrison, and he has no friend who would huzza more loudly for his election, not for his own sake, nor as achieving the best possible good, for that in our opinion, would be the election of White, who is uncontaminated by a single federal heresy, and who, we know, would restore the Government to its pristine simplicity; but as excluding the candidate of the office holders, and defeating the flagitious attempt to heir the American people to an unworthy favorite. Gen. Harrison is a Virginian, imbued with virginia attachments. He is not in all respects a State's Right man, but he is still less a federalist, and is utterly opposed to that gigantic system of federal usurpation which bids fair in a few years to annihilate the State sovereignties, and to erect at Washington an overgrown and consolidated despotism. State Rights would be safe from encroachments under his administration.—If they did not recover their ancient vigor, they would at least be protected from oppression. His character, his principles, his history, his nativity and education, give warranty of an administration moderate, safe, unambitious and unencroaching.—Every whig

every enlightened and true republican, must prefer Harrison to Van Buren, the deserter and betrayer of every party, the man whose opinions are kept in his pocket, the candidate of the infamous 'spoils' system, the favorite whom power dares to dictate to a free people. Every Southern man must feel in Gen. Harrison a confidence of safety on the great question of slavery, which it is impossible he can feel in Van Buren, an avowed district abolitionist."

Here is written the melancholy end of the great Hugh Lawson White!! Of all men, individually, Judge White is preferred as "a wise and upright patriot," &c. &c. &c., but "as excluding the candidate of the office holders," &c. &c., the Whig means now to "HUZZA MORE LOUDLY FOR HIS (Harrison's) ELECTION." This is the meaning of the passage quoted. White has been used to identify with the whigs as many as his influence could make apostates from the democratic ranks in the south, and now he is to be thrown away as deserting nothing from the hands of the whigs. Has not this been universally the fate of deserting Republicans? Why should the federalist give up their great men, Webster, Calhoun and Clay—men who have stood the brunt of all their battles—for such a man as judge White?—Why should they disgust the rank and file of their party by supporting one who brings nothing to their cause but shame—nothing but the bad reputation of an ultra antagonist, turned over to them in the hope that they would make for his sake, a sham surrender of their principles, because he showed the willingness, without the ability, to sacrifice his former friends? Judge White's utter failure to transfer such a portion of the Democracy of the South and West, as would give federalists preponderance in a single republican State, has released them from the contract in his favor. The consideration has failed; and the candidate of the Washington caucus is now thrown upon that caucus altogether for support.

But alas! what is he to expect from that quarter? The SUN which rose at the bidding of that distinguished conclave, to irradiate his course to the Presidency, has gone down—and woe of all, Mr. Cunningham, one of the concern, who traversed the south and west, to spread the light of this luminary among the people, is about to expose in the twilight of its setting, the causes which now withhold the illumination, for which the people paid him in advance. We give below his notification on this subject. We commend it to the attention of Mr. Bell.—Probably he will find it a good political speculation to buy up the whole edition of 100,000 copies of Mr. Cunningham's proposed work.

Having given the Richmond Whig's graceful and voluntary renunciation of the great Hugh Lawson White, we can do no less than furnish to the public the notice of one of the standard bearers of the Drapeau Blanc—the flag of the caucus begotten Sun—of his enforced surrender of his colors—his cause, and its champion. It promises much. It is as follows:

## "TO ALL PUBLIC AND POLITICAL MEN."

"The Sun, established in this city, some time since, for an especial purpose, has ceased to cast its genial rays over the political world, and ourself having been engaged in that establishment, having been thrown out of employ by the melancholy failure, and having in vain, appealed, to its friends, who had pledged themselves to sustain the paper by 'specific contributions,' to pay the amount that is due, that my family might live in the city, becomes necessary to make such an exposition of the whole concern and party, as will leave no doubt upon the public mind "as to our integrity."—I, undersigned will, therefore, early next week, lay before the public a pamphlet, half serious, half comic, and all truth entitled—

"The Rise, Progress, and downfall of that Great Political Luminary, the SUN—with Notes, Annotations, and Sketches of Character of some of the GREAT MEN who have contributed specifically to its powerful rays." Price \$2 per hundred. "Subscription papers will be circulated in both Houses of Congress on Monday next, that we may know what edition to work off; we are prepared to issue one hundred thousand copies, and can increase the number any amount. The curiosity and originality of this work, and the object for writing it, will, no doubt, create a great sale. The curtain will be raised high enough to expose all party machinery attached to the